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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAFFIC REPORT.
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Call Flag—W.
J. W. KEW,
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Hongkong, 8th August, 1905.

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SODA WATER	1.70
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous communications should be inserted.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20th, 1906.

THEORETICALLY, it has often been pointed out, the general arrangements for the good government of China are as nearly perfect as philosophy can invent. Almost every human contingency is provided for. We need not recapitulate the points, nor trouble to show all the ways in which practice falls short of precept. Professor Giles has recently called attention very interestingly to the Chinese penal code; and as this is one of the directions in which Chinese reformers have lately been busying themselves, we may hope to dwell profitably for a while upon that. For over two thousand years China has had penal codes, one based upon another, and all harking back to the classified list of nearly fourteen thousand laws and precedents prepared by HIAO HO in the Han Dynasty. As each alteration would be in the nature of an amendment warranted by experience, or should have been, it is only to be expected that of them it can be said, "There are many things in Chinese law which in theory appeal to the judicial mind as being almost all that might be desired." In practice, however, the corruption and the ignorance that have made an ideal form of government a vain thing have also made the administration of Chinese law a byword. When Professor Giles explains that no mandarin ever attempted to master the vast agglomeration of statutes in the present code, preferring to depend upon an expert adviser, he might also go on to say that even were the agglomeration less vast, a like disinclination to study it would be evident. Although bribery is a very serious offence indeed, death by strangulation being the specified

penalty for accepting "eighty taels for an unlawful, or a hundred and twenty for a lawful object", it is notorious that in China the "weight of evidence" has too often been the weight of monetary offerings. False witnesses, also, have never been difficult to get, notwithstanding that the punishment for a detected case of this has to be, according to the law, heavier than the punishment meted to the person charged supposing his guilt established. Often these miscarriages of justice, or more correctly, carrriages of injustice, have been barefaced and well understood on the spot; but as we recently pointed out, in pre-telegraph days many things could happen before an appeal could reach the higher authorities, and the rule for men of common sense seems to have been to "grin and bear it". A very unjust official might, according to an ancient custom, be bitten to death by an enraged community; but it is obvious that for such a purpose there would have to be a unanimity which we suppose a smart man could easily find means to prevent. Even now, in 1906, when telegraph wires are rapidly bringing the Central Government into immediate touch with all parts of the empire, we have daily instances of the ineffectiveness of the control really wielded by Peking. The affair at Amoy yesterday, for instance. Professor GILES is said to believe that torture, though not unknown in China, exists there practically in name only. We do not know how general the practice should be to satisfy him that it exists in fact; but there is a well-informed committee in Hongkong which evidently believes that torture was judicially practised quite recently. Decrees from the Throne, abolishing it, and also abolishing deapitation as a method of capital punishment, have appeared; and in certain places are known to have been ignored. With the system of Censors, and talebearing, one official memorialising against another, it might be expected that Peking had found a means of effectively checking malpractices by provincial officials. Memorials in plenty we hear of, and occasionally degradations in consequence; but in many instances it would seem that Peking was too busy to attend to them, and abuses continue unchecked, while the wicked flourish. His Excellency WU TING-YANG himself, the leading spirit in the reform of the penal code, has been greatly discouraged by the disobedience of the officials who cling to old ways. These Decrees were doubtless easily put forth, with a view to furthering the Chinese ambition for the abolition of extra-territoriality; and it may possibly be that apart from that object the high authorities are not greatly concerned as to their strict observance. It is superfluous to say that until such Decrees appear to be a real force in the land, the dream of China for the Chinese must continue to wait its fulfillment.

One consideration suggests itself which is relevant more to our observations made yesterday than to the present discussion. It is the apparent inconsistency of the severely brutal Chinese legal penalties with the Chinese abhorrence of soldiering. The refinements of torture described in the Chinese penal code help to confirm the impression that the Chinese are physically harder than Europeans, more callous to suffering. Yet it is notorious that they shrink from anything like fighting on an equality. The history of torture reveals the truth that torturers need not be warriors. The soft, effeminate, physically degenerate have always been ingeniously cruel. A befrocked priest of old would continue the racking process where a battle-scarred man would turn away disgusted. So the mandarin who could sit unmoved while a mere child was *ling-chih'd* for accidentally wounding its parent would scuttle away like a squawking hen and leave his hired retinue to face a small band of robbers. The manly knack of giving and receiving blows is a vastly different thing to the ability to countenance torture where no resistance is likely. China undoubtedly possesses the manly material, but we doubt if it possesses those who are fit to develop and lead it.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India regarding the adulteration of wheat and measures which might be taken to secure the export of cleaner grain.

The total output of cotton yarn (20's) during May in Japan amounted to 20,436 bales, an increase of 300 bales on the figures for the preceding month, and the output of 16's was 30,143, an increase of 1,950 bales.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at 10 a.m. on 21st instant at the Sub-Marine Mining Office, Wellington Barracks, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the loss of stores, in accordance with paragraph 540 King's Regulations.

There were only five cases of plague yesterday. One fatal case was a Portuguese. The total number is now 803.

Dr. Sven Hedin, after six months, has completed his journey across Asia Minor and Persia and is now staying at Simla, where he hopes to make arrangements for crossing Tibet.

A Chinaman reported at the Chekwai Police Station on Monday that as he was journeying from Chekwai to Saichun he was held up by four armed robbers who bound him, relieved him of all he possessed \$28 and departed into Chinese territory.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. courteously inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Singapore advising that the crushing for the past four weeks of the Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. is 780 ozs. smelted gold from 5,800 tons ore.

Those who were interested by the recent prize-fight pictures will be further interested by the following reference to one of the principals, taken from an American paper—Terry McGovern and Jimmy Britt signed articles on June 14th for a fight to be pulled off in the near future. The conditions of the mill have been made so liberal that each man will have an opportunity to show the best that is in him. Neither of them want to be known as a has-been and they intend to prove that they are still very clever masters of the pugilistic art. In their last encounter Britt was the victor, but McGovern has always held that he can beat the Western boy under conditions that are equal for both.

Manila is to have a new industry if the plans of a number of her capitalists do not go awry. The first step in this direction was taken, says the local Times, in 1903, when permission was granted by the Insular Collector of Cebu to E. Zobel, director of the Ayala Distillery, to bring into Manila under contract six Japanese glass-makers. The second step was completed a few days ago when six master glass-makers arrived on the steamer *Yuzuka Maru* from Japan. These men were brought to Manila with the purpose of establishing a glass works and an establishment for the manufacture of vitrified ornamental bricks and porcelain ware, the raw materials for which are found in the Philippine Islands in abundant quantities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRUESOME CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th June.
SIR,—It is not quite the fact that the ordeal of "boiling the bones" has been out of use in China for 500 years, as stated in your yesterday's extract from the *Shanghai Times*. A somewhat similar case occurred at Hankow in 1892. A death by suspected poisoning occurred a little further up the river and the parties concerned being influential, a commission was sent from Peking to enquire into the matter. The body after a year's burial was exhumed and sent down to Hankow for trial. A temporary kitchen was built outside Wuhsiang, and water from the middle of the Yangtze being used as most pure, the "remains" were duly cooked. Then the story goes on to say that the resulting liquid was tasted by the experts. As a sequel it was said that they were all very sick. One of the tests—whether there were black marks on the bones or not; and to the best of my recollection the result was inconclusive, the operation having been spoiled by the officer who conducted the affair putting salt in the water. He was severely punished for this mistake. Some of the judges held one opinion and some another and they sailed away from Hankow under a salute of guns. I happened to be arriving at Hankow at this juncture after a long absence, and my enquiry as to the occasion of the noise brought forth this story.

Yours truly,

L.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

June 19th.
SIR,—You will be conferring a favor and a boon to the congregation of the St. Joseph's Church in Garden Road by granting me a small space in your valuable paper to draw the attention of the members of the Sanitary Board to a grave nuisance which has been allowed to go on now for a considerable time. I refer to the heap of rubbish which has been accumulating on a vacant piece of Government ground at the rear of the St. Joseph's Church. I understand that the rubbish consists of the sweepings of the Public Gardens dumped there by the gardeners, perhaps without the consent or knowledge of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department.

The heap of rubbish was saturated with rain water for months and is in various stages of decomposition, and now with the blazing sun breeding on it, it emits an offensive smell and sheds all sorts of insects, mosquitoes, flies, etc.; in fact, entomologists and especially members of the Sanitary Institute have a rare opportunity to prosecute their researches in this spot. Why has this been allowed to go on for so long by the Sanitary Board inspectors? Because the offence happens to be committed by Government servants?

Yours truly,
HYGIENZ.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DEATH OF A CHESS CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 19th.

Pillsbury is dead.
(Harry N. Pillsbury, the American chess player, was born at Somerville near Boston, Mass., in 1872. He won the world's Chess Championship in the Hastings tournament in 1875, was second at Vienna in 1898, and has been first American Champion since 1898.)

AMERICAN MEAT SCANDALS.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Committee of Investigation agree with President Roosevelt that inspection of the factories is necessary.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 19th.

There is a heavy fall in Russian securities.

The Jews are leaving the country in great numbers.

INTERNATIONAL FRATER-NISING.

LONDON, June 19th.

Sixty German editors are visiting London.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 19th.

A conference of colonial shipping interests is announced.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 17th.

Fighting and sacking continues at Bielosok and martial law has been proclaimed. The outbreak is disastrously affecting the Bourses and a heavy fall has taken place in Russian. Moscow is in a very unsettled state and street demonstrations occur daily. The troops have been increased at the factory quarters in St. Petersburg.

THE NATIVE REBELLION IN NATAL.

LONDON, June 17th.

More of the Zulu chiefs are surrendering and it is expected that the majority of the rebels will come in by the 19th instant. Only two of the important chiefs are now in rebellion.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next meeting on Thursday, 21st June, at 2.30 p.m., the following resolutions will be proposed by the Attorney-General:—

1. Resolved that the resolution regarding the running of workmen's cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 15th September, 1904, be rescinded as from to-day.
2. Resolved that until further notice the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, shall provide the following number of cars every morning and evening, at such hours not being later than 7 a.m. nor earlier than 5.30 p.m., as the Company shall think most convenient for artisans, mechanics and daily labourers, at fares not exceeding 2 cents for the single journey and 3 cents for the return journey:—

MORNING.
From Kennedy Town to Arsenal Street, 2 cars.
From North Point to the junction of Wing Lok Street and Connaught Road, 4 cars.

EVENING.
From Arsenal Street to Kennedy Town, 2 cars.
From the junction of Wing Lok Street and Connaught Road to North Point, 2 cars.

The orders of the day are:—First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to empower the Governor to grant licences to search for and prove minerals and to grant licences and leases of land for the purpose of working mines and minerals.
Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of certain naval and military works upon and over certain portions of the Crown, foreshore and sea bed situate upon the harbour frontage of the City of Victoria, in this Colony.

Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of dentists.
Third reading of the Bill, entitled an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of asylums for the detention, custody and care of persons of unsound mind, and others.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 19th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

INDIAN MONEYLENDER.

Sarain Singh sold A. Samad for \$91, money due on a promissory note. On July 1st last year plaintiff lent defendant \$57 on a promissory note, interest to be charged at the rate of five per cent., but it was not stated if this was to be paid monthly or yearly. Plaintiff now sued for the principal plus \$30, charging \$3 per month as interest. For the defence it was stated that defendant had paid interest each month with the exception of the last two months, but when questioned by his Lordship he admitted he had no receipts.

His Lordship—I am always pointing out that without a receipt or endorsement on the promissory note I cannot accept these stories. If you have no receipt you must pay again.

Defendant called a man to support his statement as to the payments made, but his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing of the charge of manslaughter against Li Sam, who was alleged to have inflicted fatal injuries during a fight between the Li clan and the Chan clan in the Pingshan district was resumed but after a protracted hearing the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was acquitted.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, June 19th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

#ASSAULT.

Three scavenging coolies were proceeded against by the conductor of a tramcar on a charge of assault.

Complainant stated that while standing on the footboard of his car as it passed the Central Market the defendants struck him with bamboo. They called him hard names and told him he ought to be put in the stocks. Later, when his car was returning, the defendants, who were still at the same place, poked fun at him, and when he alighted from the car they seized and struck him.

Overseer West, of the Public Works Department, said the defendants were employed by that department. He was instructed to have as much of the work they were on done as quickly as possible in order to save expense. In clearing drains a piece of wood with a pulley in it was sticking out of the manhole. This was quite clear of the tram. This trouble was caused by the conductor swinging out of the car as he went from one compartment to another.

His Worship said it appeared to be a matter of give-and-take. The defendants had their work to do, but should do it with as much regard to the safety of the public as they could, and if a conductor was standing on the footboard they were not to call him names, but to tell him politely to get out of it. If they came up again they would be bound over; this time they were discharged.

AN ARMED BOATMAN.

Li Ching, a boatman, was charged with having in his possession seven revolvers, 270 rounds of ammunition and 20 boxes of caps without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

He was fined \$50 and the arms were forfeited.

A DOUBLE LARCENY.

Chan Tsoi, an apprentice of Su Tsui, tailor of 36, Bridges Street, was charged with the larceny of 42 pieces of clothing valued at \$150 and \$37.80 in money, in all \$187.80, from his master. District watchman Li Tsing was also charged with the larceny of the said goods from the first defendant, who pleaded guilty.

The second defendant pleaded not guilty and the first was called to give evidence against him. He said he stole the money and goods with the object of going back to his country. When he got to Jervois Street the second defendant asked where he was going; he replied to secure a steamer passage. The second defendant then took his hand, opened it and refused to return it, telling witness that he had stolen it and would accompany him to the shop. Witness had seen the second defendant on several occasions prior to the larceny. When the clothing was taken from him he returned to the shop and told his master about it, and the affair was reported to the police.

Sergeant Wilson stated that the second defendant took the bundle to No. 7 Police Station and reported that he picked it up, a thief having dropped it and ran away at sight of him. After further evidence was heard his Worship reserved his decision until to-day.

FIRE ON THE "DORIC."

Some excitement was occasioned in the harbour last night when it was discovered that fire had broken out on the steamer *Doric*. The vessel made the usual signals for assistance, but though the fire did not reach the ship till about an hour after the gun had been fired, other helpers were quickly on the scene. Piquets from the *Tamar* drew alongside and rendered effective service, and when the Water Police arrived a little later, their joint efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the forepeak, to which the fire was confined. It continued to smoulder for some time afterwards, but the naval men and the police saw that there was no further danger before they left. The outbreak took place about half-past five and it was quelled before darkness set in. We have not heard the extent of the damage.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 18th.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.
A sad occurrence took place yesterday afternoon on the river north of the Shamoon. A party had left the Shamoon on a steam launch on Sunday afternoon for a picnic and having reached clearer waters indulged in bathing. Mr. Max Kretschmar, of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., suddenly sank and disappeared. He was seen sinking and those of his friends that could swim immediately went to his assistance, but were unable to recover his body. Later in the evening a fisherman found the body and the unfortunate young man was brought back in Mr. Proten's houseboat. Deceased was here only two months, and as he was a fair swimmer it is surmised that he was overcome by the heat as the water was abnormally warm. Deceased was only twenty-two years of age.

THE MERCHANTS' LINE.

The *Canton Chronicle* has received a telegram from Peking announcing that the management of the Canton-Hankow railway will be entirely left in the hands of the merchants.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

The Sin Han Kuk has issued a notification to the effect that all the jewellery seized from the five families Chan Tsang-sing, Chan Tsi-sai, Fu Ka-yu, Fu Ka-siu and Poon Ma-sing are offered for sale. Intending buyers are requested to examine the articles and to make sealed tenders. The lots will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

TRIAD THREATS.

A rich family named Tsui has received a threatening letter signed "Sam, Hop-wai", a Triad Society chop. The letter informs the receiver that unless a sum of Tls. 5,000 is paid over within a specified time at a given place, the sons of the family will be kidnapped. The family is greatly alarmed, and have reported the matter to the authorities.

TRADE COMPETITION.

Chu-chin, of the Kwong-Weo Co., has petitioned the Sin Han Kuk stating that the work done by the rival Chan was very poor and that had materials had been used in the construction of the Pingsha reclamation. Over forty *cheung* of the retaining walls cracked. Petitioner offers to undertake the work at a cheaper rate and to supply better materials. The Sin Han Kuk has instructed the reclamation officials to make a careful examination of the whole work and to report.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

A notification was sent round by the Customs here yesterday stating that importers and exporters must state all values given on Customs applications in *Hakka* Tols. Applications giving values in other currencies will not be accepted. There will be posted weekly at the Custom House, and in the two Examination Sheds, notices showing the rates of exchange for pounds sterling, gold dollars, marks, francs and Japanese yen. These rates will rule until a new notice has been posted.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores for the Governor's 1906 Cup at the 200 yards range during the month of June. There were 145 entries:—

S. A. Joseph	53	17	70
Dr. W. W. Pearce	59	10	69
R. D. Atkinson	49	19	68
Dr. G. M. Harston	44	24	68
J. H. Pidgeon	67	0	67
R. M. Egkial	50	17	67
G. E. Morrell	47	21	67
C. E. H. Beavis	61	5	66
A. Moir	56	10	66
J. McInnes	54	12	66
G. H. Wakeman	59	6	65
J. C. Gow	63	0	63
Sir Francis Piggott	59	4	63
J. C. Peter	59	4	63
W. J. Saunders	47	16	63
H. W. Bird	46	17	63
W. G. Humphreys	34	28	62
P. P. J. Wedekhouse	55	6	61
D. J. McKenzie	56	4	60
W. H. T. Davis	54	6	60
E. C. Carruthers	49	10	59
G. K. Haxton	50	8	58
A. Bloor	50	8	58
J. McGubbin	46	12	58
Dr. W. B. A. Moore	43	14	57
J. T. Douglas	46	10	56
P. N. H. Jones	38	20	56
R. E. O. Bird	47	8	55
A. W. J. Watt	44	10	54
J. Hutchings	33	20	53
E. W. Terry	38	14	52
W. Goodfellow	41	10	51
Capt. Barnes-Lawrence	30	21	50
Dr. W. W. Pearce	53	14	67

Yards post on the 16th and 17th instant with a score of 53 + 14 = 67.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AT AMOY.

It is reported that two foreigners have been attacked and injured at a place near Amoy. One of the gentlemen named is our correspondent for that district, and the absence of any message from him regarding the affair makes us fear that he has been severely hurt.

WITCHCRAFT IN BURMA.

On Monday, May 14th, great excitement and uneasiness prevailed among the people of Toungoo, Burma. For some time past rumours have been spread that a Hpoongyi, living near an ancient pagoda, called Sigongyi, about ten miles west of Toungoo, has been doing evil charms and amulets supposed to possess supernatural power to the people of neighbouring villages. The story spread far and wide, and many ignorant people flocked to his standard. On the last full moon day, when he had mustered a sufficient number of followers, he explained to them the object of his mission, which was that on the eve of Monday, the 14th of May, they were to march upon the town, take the police station by force, storm the fort, and turn upon the police with the arms and ammunition thus captured. Arrangements were also made with another Hpoongyi from Ela, fifty miles north of Toungoo, who with his followers were to co-operate in the general assault upon the town. Fortunately the police became aware of the affair and took effective measures to prevent any disorder.

REVIEW

Chinese Art, by STEPHEN W. BUSHELL, C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

This volume, issued under the auspices of the Board of Education, South Kensington, Victoria, and Albert Museum, which is the second of a series, deals with a subject of perennial interest to dwellers in the Far East. Dr. Bushell, who was for many years Physician to His Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking, enjoyed exceptional opportunities not only for collecting Chinese works of art but also of studying all branches of Chinese art. That he did so to good purpose the present handbook on the subject sufficiently proves. Very properly, Dr. Bushell gives pottery first place in his review, and devotes the main portion of his space to this fascinating subject. Like several other authorities he agrees that porcelain was invented in China, and quotes the adoption of its description as "China" as indubitable proof of the assumption. It is at least certain that this class of pottery was produced in the Central Kingdom during the Han dynasty, more than two centuries before the birth of Christ.

Dr. Bushell gives a succinct and interesting review of the development of the ceramic industry in China from its origin and rise to the culminating epoch of the art, as he fully terms it, in the Kang Hsi period, 1662-1722, and the reader is able to follow, with satisfaction, this little history, instead of having to grope (as in some works on the subject), among dates and periods and Chinese characters, for the facts they require. The illustrations, too, are profuse and well arranged. There are no less than 135 of these, and 110 marks and seals are given in addition. From these, which are fully and accurately described, a very good idea of Chinese pottery can be obtained. The author also goes into interesting details to show how the various styles, colours, and effects were secured. That the Chinese achieved such admirable results during the Sung and Ming dynasties was undoubtedly due to the personal interest taken in ceramics by several of the Emperors, more especially Hsuan Wa, the first of the Ming sovereigns, and Kang Hsi, under whom, as before noted, the art reached its zenith. It is to be regretted that more intelligent encouragement to further development has not been afforded to the industry at King-techen by the degenerate successors of the great Kang Hsi. The wonderful colours and effects in blue and white achieved in that period, of which the celebrated hawthorn ginger jar in the Louvre collection, recently sold for £5,000, is an example, cannot be rivalled or even repeated in these days, and many other ancient triumphs of the art are out of the reach of the modern workman at the Imperial Pottery. The best efforts at King-techen are apparently now directed to reproductions of old patterns; there is neither originality nor improvement in any branch of the art.

The chapter on glass is necessarily brief but is very interesting. Dr. Bushell thinks, with reason, that the production of small objects of art in this material was originally introduced into China from Persia. It seems that in modern times the great centre for the manufacture of glass in Peking, in Shantung province, where the glass is run into red, and is sent to Peking, where it is worked up into snuff bottles and other small articles. A number of illustrations shows into what various and elaborate designs this material can be worked by laborious patience. Perhaps, however, this fact is even more significantly demonstrated in the wonderful carvings in crystal and jade turned out by the Chinese, some of which could only be accomplished by exhaustless patience and care.

From glass ware Dr. Bushell conducts his reader to the enamelling art, and, dealing first with cloisonné, proceeds to describe the process as practised in China. The Chinese do not claim the independent invention of this art, and it is fairly evident that it was introduced through Arabs from Turkey. The Chinese cloisonné is, in our opinion, inferior to that of Japan, but some of the Ming products are very fine. Proof of this is afforded by the illustrations in the present work. The painted enamels of Canton are well known, but the work now produced is very inferior, and the specimens of the good ware of the time of Kien-lang are rare.

The chapter on jewellery is brief, and will not appeal much to the Western reader, who will not find much to admire in Chinese methods in this department. Celestial taste in the arrangement of jewels being radically opposed to our ideas of what is tasteful or elegant.

To this succeeds a notice of Chinese textiles, embroidery, and carpets. To the excellence and finish of Chinese embroideries most of our readers will cheerfully bear witness, and of the high antiquity of this art in the Central Kingdom there can be no doubt. China was the first country to weave its silk goods into patterns, and for ages its development steadily progressed in excellence of finish and richness of design. Dr. Bushell tells us that a Chinese ceramic author estimates that no less than two-thirds of the designs during the Ming dynasty were taken from ancient bronzes or embroidered silks, the remaining third being either derived from nature or copied from old bronzes. European designers are perhaps more indebted to China than they are aware, for wall hangings of paper were imported from China as early as the middle of the sixteenth century by Spanish and Dutch merchants and found their way to Great Britain before the end of the following century.

The final chapter is devoted to the pictorial art. In China, as elsewhere, Dr. Bushell remarks, painting has passed through a prolonged period of historical evolution. Its development has been mainly indigenous, although not without an occasional stimulus from the West. Of

these alien influences that of the Buddhist faith has been the most important and enduring, others being for the most part of a transient nature. In the subtlety of their colours, and the lack of knowledge of perspective, the Chinese masters were most akin to the Japanese school. As Dr. Bushell truly remarks, the Chinese painters are first of all draughtsmen and calligraphists. Into his criticism of Chinese painting, which is of considerable length, we are unable, however, to follow. That the Chinese school has its merits, in coloring, in poetic feeling, and in the successful depicting of Nature none who have paid any attention to the subject can deny, but there is, to the Western mind, much that is cramped and stilted in the style, whilst in representation of animal life there is often a touch of the grotesque. The Chinese pictorial art is, however, well worth study, and the interest grows with the application.

The volume is most useful one, of a handy size, and well deserves a place in the growing literature on China.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH ON FREETHOUGHT

Two interesting letters were read at the annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association, held on May 1st at the Mander, Regent Street, London. Mr. E. Clodd, president, and among those present were the Earl and Countess Russell, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Dr. F. J. R. Marshall, and Mrs. H. B. Marshall. Mr. George Meredith, who wrote for *Box Hill*, "The privilege proposed to me of being among you at your annual gathering this year would have been hailed in acceptance the more readily for the opportunity I should have had to offer my tribute to the memory of George Jacob Holyoake, one of the truly great Englishmen of our time. From his earliest days as a worker he spoke for the poor, who could not speak for themselves, and for the oppressed, the timid to think for themselves. Much is owing to him that England is no longer regarded on the Continent as the backward country in relation to Freethought, and that the term 'Freethinker' ceases to imply a half-reproachful warning. His influence has been known to abide to him with consideration. By sober persistence, the result of a profound conviction as to the truth of his cause, he succeeded at last in conquering hostile opinion; and, that being English, it will be owned that he did nothing less than disintegrate a granite rock. Such men as he are the backbone of our land. They are not vulgarised by manumission; they have a sterner memorial in the hearts of all who venerate a simple devotion to the oppressed, the labours of a clear intelligence, contempt of material rewards, and unflinching courage."

Professor Ernst Haeckel, writing from Jena, after regretting his inability, owing to ill-health, to offer his greeting in person to the members, added:

"I should also have liked to express a hope that English and German culture, so closely related, indeed, twin-spirits, as they are, will continue to progress together in complete amity. For the good of both nations it is necessary that the dark clouds that narrow-minded Chauvinists in each country have brought between them should be perpetually and finally dispelled."

DEER HUNTING IN CEYLON

THE NATIVE WAY

When staying in Ceylon, with two friends on their estates, and having heard of the deer hunting by the natives, we decided, says a writer in the *Field*, to have a day with them. We consulted the overseer of the estate, who said he would send coolies to the different villages in the province where these native hunters lived, to tell them to bring their hunting dogs, as they called them, and come to the bungalow in three days' time. On the Friday morning, early they turned up, 23 of them, with 14 dogs, more muley pack I never saw, scarcely two of them alike, some black, some brown—in fact, all colours and sizes, and poor, thin creatures, looking as if they had been half-starved. Some showed old wounds, which the coolies said had been done by deer's horns. There was one much larger than the rest, which looked as if it might have been a cross between a deer and a pariah; this they said was the oldest, which was killed by the deer when the other dogs had brought it to bay, and he had seized it by the throat or ear, and held on till one of the coolies got up, and was able either to stick it in the heart with a long knife which some of them carried, or club it with a heavy stick which we noticed each one had.

On arriving at the rest house, we found the coolies waiting for us, and we started off. They carried a piece of thick jungle of about three acres in extent, situated in a plain about half a mile from the main jungle. Between the two the plain was dotted about with clumps of bushes and trees; behind these we hid ourselves, as also did the coolies with their dogs, some going nearly as far as the main jungle, some to head the deer off, and some to guard the dogs, who generally do the other coolies started to beat the small pieces of jungle down wind towards us. We had not long to wait before a banded deer, which had not gone far before it passed a clump of bushes, where one of the coolies was hiding with two dogs; these he slipped at. They ran perfectly mute, but the coolies followed, uttering most unearthly yells, I suppose to frighten the deer, and to keep the dogs on its heels. It soon passed another clump, which had two dogs; this was also slipped, and it joined in the chase. This continued till eight or nine dogs were running it, and being met and turned in every direction, it was soon quite beat, and set up at bay near a clump of bushes. Not till then did the dogs give tongue. The deer was now slipped and after one or two vain attempts, it managed to seize the deer by the ear and paw, and coolies running up, climbed it on the head with his stick, and another cut its throat. When we got up the dogs were lying about in all directions with their tongues out, as the sun was getting hot. It was a spotted deer in good condition, with a fairly good head.

BROTHER ZEBORIAS DEAD

FOURTY-SEVEN YEARS IN FAR EAST

A telegram to the *Strait Times*, dated Peking, 8th June, says:—Brother Zeborias, of St. Xavier's Institution, at Peking, died today. He was born in 1827, came to the East in 1859, and in 1867 was transferred to Peking, where he became one of the teachers at the St. Xavier's Institution. He was always much beloved, and devoted himself to the instruction of infant boys on the oil of the School.

CHINESE PENAL CODE

AND CHINESE PRACTICE

One of the most important of the many important changes now being introduced into China is the re-modelling of the penal code upon which His Excellency Wu Ting-fang and some others are engaged, says Professor Giles. It is plain that if China is ever to secure the abolition of extrajudiciality it will only be after she has convinced the foreign Powers that she has a code comparable with those of the West, and a judiciary above suspicion of dishonesty in its administration. That this will take time is certain. That the first step towards it is that now being taken is no less sure. There are many things in Chinese law which in theory appeal to the judicial mind as being almost ideal that might be desired, but in practice have much to be complained of. Even in the most perfect form schemes sometimes fail when put to the test, and as China has been decadent for long, it is not to be wondered at that her penal practice is very different from her penal code.

At the beginning of her judicial system we should have to go back to the days of the Chou, when the Greeks were still round Troy, or Saul was King of Israel. There was no written law, and the only codification accomplished in the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206 to A.D. 220) by Hsiao Ho, when no fewer than 349 distinct laws were placed in the statute book, with endless additional cases and quoted precedents. These in the case of capital punishment alone ran to 4,000 of the first and 13,472 of the latter. Hsiao Ho's monumental work has served as a model for all the codes of the various dynasties since his time.

The code at present existing is based largely upon that of the Ming, and is divided into seven sections relating to methods of punishment, officials and their responsibilities, fiscal and family laws, religious, ceremonial and summary laws, laws relating to military organisation and frontier defence, criminal laws, and laws relating to public works and agriculture. Scarcely legal punishments are dealing with the bamboo, imprisonment or banishment, and death by strangulation or execution. The legal punishments are the bamboo, the angue, the iron chain, the wooden manacles, and fetters of iron. There are permitted, however, two others at the discretion and on the responsibility of the magistrate: the beating and the flogging. These with the bamboo are the "three wooden punishments" so terribly known to the native delinquent. Mr. Giles, who seems to have written prior to the recent decree "abolishing" torture, declares that "torture, though not unknown in China, exists there practically in name only."

The Chinese recognise two "heinous crimes," rebellion, destruction of imperial tombs, and treason to the State, and triple murder in one family, heresy, filial impiety, family discord, official subordination, and incest. No Mandarin, it would appear, ever attempts to master the vast agglomeration of statutes in the present code. It relies on the knowledge of a "law expert," much as the magistrates in Pickwick did upon his clerk.

The section on fiscal and family law contains many interesting enactments. If a man adopts a son he must be a boy bearing the same surname. A son may not set up an establishment apart from that of his father. This the family remains as the national unit. A man may have any reasonable number of concubines but only one wife.

Capital punishment is permitted in two forms—strangulation and decapitation. Recently it has been recommended that the new code be altered so that the latter be abolished. It was the natives regard the loss of the head as being a far greater punishment than the mere loss of life, since in such cases the disembodied spirit must perforce present itself in the outer world in the mutilated form. There remain a very considerable number of capital offences in Chinese law, such for example as the following:—High treason, murder, and the murder of a master by a slave, which are theoretically punishable by "lingchi," the frequency of which Mr. Giles vigorously denies. These follow others of which strangulation is the penalty—the theft of more than Tls. 120, robbery, kidnapping by violence, opening a coffin, homicide, attempted murder, certain medical offences, mauling a government official, striking a superior (in case of a slave), striking a parent (deception), and so on. It is evident that there is room here for reform. The Chinese laws against bribery are stringently severe. Popular opinion would have it that the "itching palm" is a rare fraud wherever and where there is a yamen, and that the very rare exceptions merely prove the rule. But on paper, at any rate, it is a highly dangerous thing to accept a bribe in China; the mere acceptance of eight taels for a lawful, or of a hundred and twenty for a lawful object, renders the recipient liable to death by strangulation. But this serves only to show how wide is the difference between what ought to be and what is. The main reason why Europeans, British in particular, are loth to go into the question of expenses is that in China another principle is in vogue—namely, that a bribe in addition to the legal penalty is necessary to secure acquittal. It is not a person filing a false charge is punished more heavily than the accused would have been had he been guilty. Even if the charges be false in degree only, there is a proportionate penalty, while authors of anonymous charges (true or false) render themselves liable to strangulation. One of the shortcomings of the present Chinese position is that the Chinese are not in the habit of making and promulgating new laws. This will be a matter which must come up for serious consideration in the near future, since the admission of China into the comity of nations will impose upon her the duty of keeping up to date in law as in other things. *Strait Times*.

DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN PRINCESS

We announced in our London telegram the death of the widowed Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia as having taken place on Mar. 12th. It appears the end came suddenly from heart failure at Friedrichsruhe in Thuringia. Princess Frederick Charles, who was Princess of Anhalt, was born in 1837, and was married in 1854 to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the brilliant soldier who was known as the "Red Prince" in the campaign of 1870-71. Among the children of the marriage was Princess Louise Margarete, married in 1880 to the Duke of Connaught, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Prince Elizabeth, who was married in 1887 to the present Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and who died in 1888, and Princess Marie, who was married first to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and secondly to Prince Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg, and who died in 1888. Princess Frederick Charles, who was noted for his beauty and graceful carriage, had lived in comparative retirement since the death of her husband, but was known to the Berliners, who never failed to salute her as she drove through the capital.

THE FRENCH IN YUNNAN

Some of our readers, says the *Calcutta Englishman*, may remember an eloquent and vigorously written article which Mr. James Stuart of the Assam-Bengal Railway contributed a year or two ago to the *Nineteenth Century* and after on the subject of the possibility of pushing railways from Assam or Burma into Yunnan and Szechuan. Mr. Stuart wrote as an enthusiastic advocate of "peaceful penetration" by railways and it is possible that his zeal led him to take a too optimistic view of the situation. Possibly the original and dreamers were less sanguine. They may have argued that the French in Tonquin, by throwing a railroad along the valley of the Songkoi, the Red River, would open up means of communication with the sea and Banoi with which the lines in Burma and Assam could not profitably compete. But it begins to look as though Mr. Stuart was in the right and that a good case for careful surveying had been made out, for the French have hitherto been unable to make but little progress, and only the other day, their Colonial Office seriously considered the advisability of surrendering the concession for a railway into Yunnan which they had obtained from the Chinese Government. It was argued that China, which had only made the concession very reluctantly and under pressure, would probably be glad to buy for the surrender, (a sum of 50,000,000 was actually mentioned), and that the funds thus obtained might be employed in making lines from India-China into the Siam-Szechuan States. We now learn that M. Logez, Colonial Minister in France, has definitely rejected this suggestion and is resolved to push the original scheme. It is not, as was contended that Yunnan, even if it could be reached by rail, was not a very promising field of commercial exploitation. But M. Logez and his advisers hold that a healthy and cool province containing seven millions of inhabitants will probably develop rapidly when brought in contact with the sea. Further, the fact, when once it reaches Yunnan, will be itself a great and rich province of Szechuan, with fifty millions of inhabitants, a country not only fertile in its physical characteristics and drained by the upper waters of the Yangtze-kiang. By a railway through Yunnan the province of Szechuan would be 125 miles nearer to the French port of Haiphong than to its present outlet on the sea, namely, Shanghai. The French Government is prepared therefore to advocate to make Haiphong a rival to the great treaty port of Shanghai. With this end in view, a commission is to proceed to Tonquin next winter to consider and report on the existing surveys which meanwhile are to be continued at the expense of the French Government. On this commission will be representatives of the French Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Indo-Chinese Government, the railway company and the contractors to whom the construction of the line has been conceded.

It is admitted that there are formidable difficulties in the way of making a railway into the Yunnan plateau. A first trace was abandoned (some engineers say, with unnecessary haste) because of the steepness of the hillsides in which the line would have to be cut. Experience, however, shows that the alternative route, which is selected, is not much inferior, better. It was supposed, from the inspection of maps, to be shorter. In fact it is at least as long, and the gradients are at least equally heavy. The survey has been unexpectedly difficult and costly. The Chinese authorities have shown no particular desire to assist the surveyors. The valley of the Momei, up which the true route, proved extremely unhealthy. The contract was awarded to a French company, the probable cost is far greater than they anticipated, and threaten to throw up their contract. This, of course, may be a mere bluff in the hope of obtaining better terms. Such, roughly, are the circumstances which the commission will have to face next November.

It is possible that the best and profitable line for the opening up of Szechuan will run along the valley of the Yangtze-kiang, and that neither Haiphong nor London can hope to compete with Shanghai as the natural port of S. W. China. That decision, if it should be arrived at, is one which would interest the Indian Government almost as much as that of Tonquin, and it is to be hoped that our authorities may be placed in free and friendly communication with those at Banoi. The contract for the line is awarded to a French company, the probable cost is far greater than they anticipated, and threaten to throw up their contract. This, of course, may be a mere bluff in the hope of obtaining better terms. Such, roughly, are the circumstances which the commission will have to face next November.

PRINCESS ENA'S HATS

FOURTEEN "CONFECTIONS," ALL BRITISH MADE

The news comes a little late, but we trust our feminine readers will be interested by the following excerpt from the *Times*:—"To Mr. Gaisborough has been given the task of making the hats—14 in number—which will be worn by the Princess Ena at the wedding of Prince Albert of Prussia at Barmberg. They were on view yesterday at 23, Bouverie-square. The Princess has decided that all the materials used in her trousseau shall be of British make, and each article shall be constructed by English workers. Pale pinks and blues are the predominating colours, and with the exception of one or two small hats, suitable for walking and motorcycling, the hats are of the large picture type, among the more beautiful, and one which will probably create most interest with the general public, since it is to be worn on the occasion of the Princess's entry into Madrid, is a large lagoon with chiffon crown, and soft lining of russet tulle under the brim, trimmed with soft pale blue ribbons and large maline feathers. Another is a large lagoon with a wide brim, and a large bow of pink moiré faille ribbon at the back completes it. With this is to be worn a pink chiffon ruff, the ruchings of which are lined with small shaded button roses. A black mantle, apocryphal hat, trimmed with two large black ostrich feathers, and Louis XV. style handkerchiefs, are also included. Another equally stunning is a large Rose du Harri lagoon, with ostrich feathers, which have been dyed to match the shot petunia ribbons which form part of the trimming, and the whole is finished off in front with two big pink roses. A very pretty pale turquoise blue Judo straw is among the daintiest hats, trimmed pale mauve ribbon with shaded hydrangeas of pale tulle; it has a single petal of the same flowers. To be worn with these various hats, Mr. Gaisborough has secured several yards of delicate fabrics and colourings, and also one or two beautiful marabout and ostrich feather bonnets."

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$38.00

4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE STOCK ONLY

THE ORIGINAL

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED

BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD.,

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

PER CASE, 12 BOTTLES, \$20.00

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TELEPHONE No. 135.

OUR PRICES

HAVE BEEN REVISED

throughout on basis of prevailing exchange.

We supply only

PIANOS

OF THE

HIGHEST CLASS.

of great durability, and are entitled to claim

for them greater excellence in every particular than any others offered in the Colony

WE ARE THE

ONLY FIRM

who have had long practical experience in

Hongkong as

EXPERTS AND

MANUFACTURERS

and our vast superior knowledge is

embodied in all Pianos we Manufacture

or Import.

The latter are personally selected at the

factories, and are thoroughly

PREPARED AND

PROTECTED

THROUGHOUT

against heat, damp, and vermin.

THE ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LD.

BRANCHES FROM PENANG TO

PEKING.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

118

mistress of the China Seas, and the naval

menace of Russia in Far Eastern waters is

probably remedied for all time. Weihaiwei,

in any case, has only been a nominal naval base,

because it has never been fortified. Its value

has been chiefly as a Sanitarium, and to that

end it will be an appreciable loss, particularly

to the China Squadron; but we cannot expect

to retain pieces of territory to which we have

no longer any rightful claim from considerations

of health.

The retrocession of Weihaiwei must in any

case make an excellent impression upon the

Chinese Government, which is not too frequently

accustomed to finding European

Powers hunting back territory which they have

once occupied. True, Great Britain relinquished

the Chusan Archipelago in the middle of

last century, and we subsequently gave back

the Island of Port Hamilton, over which China

then possessed sovereign rights, after having

occupied it for some time. But the present

case is rather different, because Weihaiwei

was occupied with the full sanction, and practically

at the invitation, of the Chinese, and it is

quite possible that arrangements might even

have been made for its permanent retention.

But Weihaiwei, fortified or unfortified,

would have been under the new conditions

a source of weakness rather than strength, and

though it now passes into the category of the

"lost possessions of England," it is probable

that we are well quit of it.

UNFORTUNATE STEAMERS.

Steamers engaged in the work of bringing

Russian troops home from Vladivostok have

been rather unfortunate lately, remarks the

Marine Insurance reporter of the Times. The

latest sufferer is the Russian East Asiatic

Company's *Korea*, which has been towed 830

miles to Aden by the Mercantile Steamship

Company's *Ness*. The *Korea*, which damaged

the shaft of her propeller, is 6,163 tons, built

in 1889, and valued at 1,100,000 kroner

(£31,000). The British steamer *Katharine*

Tramp, at Novosibirsk, recently brought

troops from Vladivostok to the Black Sea, but

had left the trade. She is owned by the Park

Steamship Company, and is 4,837 tons, built in

1903, and valued at £42,000. Assistance has

been sent to her, and a salvage contract made.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued

the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.30 a.m.—The barometer is

again falling over China, owing to another

depression which is probably moving Eastwards

to the North of the Yangtze.

The depression which was over W. Japan

yesterday has probably reached S. E. Japan.

Pressure is highest over the S. part of the

China sea.

Moderate to fresh S. winds may be expected

in the Formosa Channel and moderate S.W.

winds over the N. part of the China S. sea.

Forecast.—Light to moderate S.W. winds.

Gale.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Proprietor, who is not responsible for the contents of the paper.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Press, Canton: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 100, Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Portion of WONGCHUNG RECREATION Ground known as the Army and Navy Football and Hockey Ground (plot E) will be CLOSED for repairs on and after the 25th inst. until further notice.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works
Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1281]

SURPLUS PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of SALT PORK, SALT BEEF, JAMS of sorts, MALMILADE, COFFEE, &c., which on account of the reduced Squadron on this Station are surplus to requirements.

The Stores can be seen at H.M. VICTUALLING YARD and all Particulars can be obtained from the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER.

WM. HOGARTH,
Victualling Store Officer.
H.M. Victualling Yard,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1282]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of 20th December, 1902, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from 1st July next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at \$0.39, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NILSEN.

Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1283]

TO LET.

LA HASIMDA, East, No. 74, Peak, Furnished, for 3 months, August, September and October next. For particulars, apply to—

C. H. GRACE.

Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1284]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN".

Captain J. S. Rowland will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1285]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN".

Captain A. J. Robinson will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. [1286]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANO".

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 1st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered Steamship

"CITY OF DELHI".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and notice of same sent to this Office before the 5th June, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1287]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Departure of the Steamship

"PREUSSEN".

(Due here from Foochow on Wednesday, p.m.) further POSTPONED to TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

For Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1288]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

originally intended to be put up as the

Kowloon Cement Factory, but landed

in Hongkong on account of the Russo-

Japanese War, will be sold, by order of

the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary

Citizen Amato Charlamowitch Tetkoff,

of Sakajew.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which

has been fitted out with the latest technical

inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the

dry system, consists among others of—

LOCOMOTIVES ... (Wolff, Magdeburg).

MILLING MACHINES ... (Smidt, Copenhagen).

COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Faber).

ELECTRICAL ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.).

TRUCKS, &c. ... (Oranstein & Koppel).

&c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the

same as the Factory Kjekskorpe, near Malmo,

in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories

as well as any further information may be

obtained from—

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hamburg & Hongkong,

and LAWYER BUBNOFF,

in St. Petersburg.

Wassili C. Crow,

4 Lane, Hans No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1906. [1287]

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LAND (20 ACRES) ON

SANDAKAN RAY, BRITISH

NORTH BORNEO.

THE Underigned have received instructions

to put to Public Auction on or after the

20th June next (unless previously disposed of

by private sale) ALL THAT 1200 OR

PARCEL OF LAND known as Suburban

grant 61, situate in the East Coast District of

British North Borneo, on Sandakan Bay,

original grant 920 years from 4th day of

February, 1889, and having a total area of 2

acres 15 perches. They are accordingly pre-

pared to receive and consider offers for this

valuable property. No offer should be less than

\$15,000 for the Western half of the grant, which

carries with it the benefits of the sublease to the

CHINA BORNEO Co., Ltd., or \$5,000 for the

Eastern half.

Vendors are open to allowing part of the

purchase money to run on mortgage at 7

per cent. per annum if desired.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents for the Vendors.

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

The following are some particulars of the

above Property, supplied by the vendor

without guarantee:—The land is divided into

two nearly equal parts of about 10 acres each,

each having a water frontage of its own, and

there are fresh water rights to a stream which

forms the Eastern boundary of the property.

The Western half has been sublet since 1889

to the CHINA BORNEO Co., Ltd., who have

erected thereon a fully equipped Saw Mill,

this sublease will run out early in 1919. The

benefits of this sublease will pass by right of

purchase at date of sale to the purchaser. The

Eastern half of the grant is undeveloped except for a

few squatters' huts, and is of no importance, but

the valuable site it offers for special purposes

should induce purchasers to let at no distant

date on lucrative terms. All Coal and other

Minerals under the said land are strictly

reserved to the Chartered Company, whose

Land Regulations apply to the grant, and any

purchaser must be deemed to have due notice of same.

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED IN KOWLOON.

FURNISHED BEDROOM for Gentleman,

in European Family, with or without

Board.

Address: "J."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [1276]

REMOVAL.

K WONG TAI LOY, Dealer in Kaitian

Furniture, Bamboo Blinds, Matting,

&c., has REMOVED from 13, Queen's Road

to 39, DES VŒUX ROAD, same Building as

Messrs. BRUTON & HUNT.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [1190]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND

VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every domestic building or part of such building

within the Western Division of the City of

Victoria, occupied by members of more than

one family must be CLEANED and DISE-

INFECTED THROUGHOUT by the owner

during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this

notice means that the houses should be lime-

washed in respect of all the walls of each room

and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair

casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the

undersides of roofs both in main buildings,

offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of

verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing

walls limewashed up to the level of the first

floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in

good condition, however, need not be lime-

washed, but must be cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the

West of Tank Lane and Cleverley Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1906. [1257]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French

in a few months, mainly by conversation

by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

B. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [1074]

COLD STORAGE.

THE Hongkong ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be Open at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PALLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [47]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, PAGULIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 688

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN

SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [563]

BANKS

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 20,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNPAID ... " 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... " 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe Nagasaki

Osaka Yokohama

London Hongkong

San Francisco Canton

Shanghai Peking

Port Arthur Chefoo

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5%, per annum

" " " " " 4%, " " "

" " " " " 3%, " " "

" " " " " 2%, " " "

" " " " " 1%, " " "

" " " " " 0.5%, " " "

" " " " " 0.25%, " " "

" " " " " 0.125%, " " "

